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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

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# DOUBLE SHEET

New York, Tuesday, June 15, 1852.

## Malls for Europe.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD

The British mail steamship Asia, Capt. Judkins, will leave this port, at neon to-morrow, for Liverpool. The mails will close at half past ten o'clock in the morning The New York WEEKLY HERALD will be published at half-past nine o'clock. It will contain the latest news printed in French and English. Single copies, in wrappere, sixpence.

The News.

The bark Eureka, which arrived yesterday, at this port, from Canton, brought an account of the imprisonment in Japan of Murphy Wells, and other American citizens, who composed the crew of the American whale ship Lawrence, of Poughkeepsie, which had been wrecked off the coast of that island on the 28th of May, 1846. This account, which was published in all of last evening's papers as news, is not news at all. It was published over a year ago: and it was this very intelligence that led to the organization of the Japanese expedition, which is probably destined, if it can get men enough at \$12 per month, to produce the most extraordinary influence upon the commercial and other relations of this country with the islands of the Pacific, and the entire of the East. Our special Washington correspondent writes that

at a caucus of the Southern delegates to the Whig National Convention, it was resolved, by an overwhelming majority, to go for Fillmore first, and, if it shall appear that there is no chance for him, then to take up Webster and stick to him to the last-This policy exactly coincides with all previous accounts concerning the determination of the Southerners to oppose the nomination of Gen. Scott to the ntmost. Nevertheless, the Scottites anticipate that they will have enough votes from Southern defections to insure the success of their favorite on the second ballot. But from whence they expect these votes to come is vet to be ascertained, as no delegates from the other side of Mason and Dixon's line had, up to last evening, made their appearance, either in Washington or Baltimore, who expressed willingness to accept of Gen. Scott, without a plat form, and especially without his coming fairly and squarely up to the mark on all the compromise bills. In fact, since the selection of Pierce as the candidate of the democracy, there has been a remarkable change-we may say, a perfect revolution-among the whigs, particularly in the North. They are now doubtful whether they would be able, with Scott, to earry even a majority of those which have always been classed as whig States in this section of the country-whereas, with Webster, or some other man whose principles are thoroughly known, they would be pretty sure of securing the entire strength of the party, with the exception of a few abolitionists -The probabilities still are that either Webster or some new man will be decided upon by the Convention which meets to-morrow, or else that there will be an irreparable explosion of the whole whig fabric.

The Presidency was again the theme of discussion in the House of Representatives yesterday. Mr. Moore, Fillmore whig of Louisiana, opened the business with a personal explanation, in which he averred that the object of his section of the party was to establish a platform of principles on which all sections could unite, and that they have no idea of bringing a third party into the field. Mr. Genery, of Tennessee, afterwards took the stand, and made a very forcible and pointed speech on the question at issue. He detailed the feeling of the South. and clearly set forth the fact, to all observant minds. that it would be impossible for Gen. Scott to get the votes of the Southern whice, and without them he could not be elected. He urged the whigs to follow the example of the democrats, and establish a platform on purely national grounds.

During the morning hour, yesterday, the House had under consideration the bill proposing to give each State one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land for every Senator and Representative in Congress-the amount of land already granted for railroad purposes to be deducted from the portion to be given to the State in which such roads are to be constructed. If Congressmen are positively determined to rid the government of the public domain. this is the fairest proposition that has yet been brought forward, and should receive the support of every representative who desires to deal justly by the great majority of the people. The House wil probably adjourn from to-day till Saturday.

The United States Senate was principally occur ried yesterday in the discussion of a bill granting further protection to patentees. If passed, this measure will check the importation of manufactured articles which are infringements upon the patent rights of American inventors. It will be seen that a disposition is evinced by some of our Senators to have a ship canal across the Isthmus of Florida. Such a construction would greatly expedite the transit of vessels between the Eastern and Southern States, and at the same time enable them to avoid the extremely dangerous pavigation around the Florida reefs.

We elsewhere publish some interesting news from Brazil, including the speech of the Emperor on the opening of Parliament, by which it will be seen that he is proud of having already done much towards repressing the slave trade, and that he will continue his efforts until the abominable traffic is al. together extinguished.

Some late advices from Liberia, to be found in another column, show that difficulty was apprebended by that government with Great Britain, in consequence of the Grando rebellion, which was supposed to have been incited by British subjects. The rapidity with which the insurrection was effectually put down, speaks well for the firmness and energy of the Liberians. It is hardly probable that she British government will give itself any further trouble about the matter than to inquire into the

By reference to the telegraphic intelligence, it will be seen that nearly all the business portion o, that ever was attempted has now been formed be-

Wetumpka, Ala., has been destroyed by fire, the loss being between three and four hundred thousand dellars. Savannah, Ga., was also the scene of

large fire yesterday morning. We have received intelligence from Utab Territory to the 1st of May. The Mormons are prospering still. Constant accessions to their numbers are made by the arrival of immigrants from the Eastern States and Europe., The public buildings are progressing, as are other public works We publish some items of news from Salt Lake City in another column of this morning's HERALD.

The advocates and supporters of the Maine Liquor law assembled in strong force, at Metropolitan Hall, last evening. The orators of the City Temperance Alliance spoke strong and encouragingly of their prospects of success, and as usual appealed to the meeting for material aid. They were modest enough to ask only \$2,500, half of a sum which the City Temperance Alliance say they have been authorized to expend this season. The purposes to which that sum is to be devoted, do not appear; but probably a portion of it is to be sent in donations to the hotel keepers of Newport and other temperance watering places, to keep them from impending ruin. Among the speakers was the Hon. John B. O'Neal, of South Carolina. We refer to another portion of our sheet for a report of the proceedings.

The parade yesterday, of the New York Fire Department, was the event of the city. It was decidedly the most superb affair of the kind ever seen in this or in any other city. The companies from Philadelphin appeared to perfection. Their engines and hose carriage were really beautiful. The parade, tout ensemble, was great.

On reference to our inside pages the readers will find, in addition to a large number of advertisements, several columns of highly interesting reading, to which special attention is directed. Among the most important we will mention the report of the Common Council proceedings; the transactions in various Courts; our London correspondence; financial and commercial affairs, &c.

Extraordinary Anti-Slavery Manifesto of the American Anti-Slavery Society-Inelpient Coalition of the Seward-Scott Party and the Abolitionists.

We publish in our columns to day, the manifesto of the American Anti-Slavery Society, signed by the original founders of the abolition movements in the Northern States, developing the present position of the anti-slavery adherents towards the other parties of the day, and describing, in language of burning eloquence, their purposes in the approach-ing Presidential campaign. This is one of the most important documents that has been issued by this band of conspirators against the constitution and the Union, during the last thirty years. It is as much remarkable for the open and daring avowal of its treasonable doctrines, as it is for its representations touching the existing state of political purposes and political men at the present interesting crisis of public affairs. This document first made its appearance last Saturday, in the columns of the principal organ of anti-slavery fanaticism, socialism, infidelity, and all other isms. It is published at this period in order to produce a certain effect on the Whig Convention, which will meet at Baltimore to morrow-an effect designed to advance the antislavery cause, and to put down all those distinguished statesmen of the whig ranks who have heretofore been disposed, by their position in the executive and legislative departments of the governments to set their faces in opposition to any further agitation of those treasonable doctrines, and to ward off their dreadful consequences to the future happiness and union of this country.

In order that there may be no mistake in the importance which we allege belongs to this document, and the purposes for which it is intended we annex the following remarks, which accompany the manifesto in the same organ in whose columns it first appeared. It was first published last Saturday, and the following paragraph appeared in the

New York Tribune, of yesterday:—
In The Tribune of Saturday we published "An Address to Anti-Slavery Christians in the United States," by a number of clergymen and other abolitionists. It is an able and important document. Its signers are all known, where [known at all, as bitter enemies of the whig party; and we feel certain that there is not a man on the list who has cast a whig vote these five years. Mest of party; and we test certain that there is not a man on the list who has cast a whig vote these five years. Mest of them were active in defeating Mr. Clay in 1844, and all of them tried to defeat General Taylor in 1848. We recog-nize several of them as active supporters of the Massa-chusetts coalition which has made Boutwell, Governor of that State, Caleb Cushing a Judge, and sent Charles Sumner to the United States Senate. The Address is full of the bitterest demunications of whig statezmen, and of the general course of the whig party.

This brief statement of the character of the ad-

dress, coming from the organ of Wm. H. Seward, is characteristic of the purposes which it is intended to serve, and the effects it is expected to produce at Baltimore and throughout the country, during the approaching political contest. It is here acknowledged that this extraordinary address is "full of the bitterest denunciations of whig statesmen, and of the general course of the whig party." And it is o. But the statesmen who receive the denunciations of this anti-slavery cabal, are such men as President Fillmore, Secretary Webster, and those other distinguished men of the whig party who have signalized their moral courage, their capacity and their intelligence, during the last two or three years, in endeavoring to stay the torrent of anti-slavery fanaticism, and to stand up in support of the compromise measures recently passed in Congress, as a provisional settlement of that important question. Not a word is said in this address against General Scott, William H. Seward, or against any of the opinions which have been uttered by the latter enator in his speeches in Congress or on the stump or by the former warrior, in the letters which h has published in favor of the anti-slavery sentiment, and the ultimate abolition of the institutions of the South. In fact, the violence of the abuse and sarcasms issued against Mr. Webster. in this extraordinary document-signed by the Tappans, who are the original founders of the existing anti-slavery fanaticism, and approved of by the New York Tribune, who also supports Seward and Scott in the present position of affairs-only receive more edge and more meaning by the singular silence which it maintains towards Seward and Scott on the same subject. Indeed, knowing the Jesuitical character of the anti-slavery cabal of this city, and of their aiders and assisters in the Seward Scott faction, we do not doubt that this document is meant as a thrust to the Southern whigs, calculated to frighten and drive them to the support of General Scott as their candidate for the Presidency, without any platform, and to the defeat of Fillmore and Webster, on the sole and entire ground of the support which they have hitherto given to the compromise measures.

If the bitter denunciations of Mr. Webster, as the leader of the whig statesmen in favor of the Compromise, should have an effect on the Northern deegates of the Whig Convention, sufficiently strong to have him thrown overboard, and to have given to the country the nomination of General Scott with\_ out platform or principles, the object of the new coalition between the Tappan party and the Seward party will be effected, by running every member of Congress, at the next election, on the ground of onposition to the Fugitive Slave law. This is the purpose which the conspirators have in view. Knowing the ignorance and vanity of General Scott, and that he can be used by the anti-slavery faction of the North to much more advantage, for ulterior designs, than either Mr. Webster or Mr. Fillmore, they have formed this incipient coalition in order to unite all their forces in the whig convention for his nomination, and after that is secured, to unite all their forces at the polls to elect members of Congress pledged to repeal the Fugitive Slave law, and revive the anti-slavery agitation. Every word of this address-every sentiment de. clared in it-the course of its reasoning-the bitterness exhibited towards Webster and Fillmore-its silence towards Scott and Seward-the prospects held out in it for the future-all tend to convince the mind that one of the most dangerous coalitions

tween the leaders of the Seward whig party and the leaders of the Tappan anti-slavery party, for the purpose of completely making the whig party, hereafter, entirely subservient to the purposes of the conspirators.

There is a danger on the face of the movement from the amount of means which they can wield to accomplish their aims, both in the Whig Convention and at the approaching election next fall. The signers to this important manifesto-Messre-Tappan & Co.-were the first persons to commence the treasonable movement, about thirty years ago, in this city, by the establishment of a daily newspaper, still in existence, named the Journal of Commerce The same parties also established the first antislavery society in this country, which has, since that time, been multiplied to the number of a hon dred or more, in various sections of the United States. The movements of this day, started by the Tappans, grew out of the disappointment engendered by the successful passage of the Compromise law, laid down under the gallant advocacy of Henry Clay, now preparing for his solemn winding sheet. The manifesto boasts of the progress which these principles have made in the Northern States, while it affects to deplore that, during the last two or three years, under the influence of Mr. Webster and other distinguished whigs, there has been an unhappy reaction in the public mind against the conspirators of the anti-slavery stripe. But this is mere affectation, and the concealment of the truth. They boast of having a newspaper organ established in the federal capital at Washington, circulating nearly twenty thousand sheets per week. But in addition to this-though they complain of having no exclusive organ in this city-we have ascertained the fact that out of nearly one hundred and twenty thousand sheets circulated by abou fourteen religious weekly papers, there are no fewe than eighty or ninety thousand sheets advocating anti-slavery doctrines, issued from this metropolis every week. Besides this, there are a hundred and fifty thousand secular sheets-also anti-slaveryissued from this city during the same period of time, as well as three hundred and thirty thousand sheets from journals called neutral, but indicating or eaning towards anti-slavery doctrines and antislavery tendencies. Here, therefore, we have issued every week, in New York alone, over five hundred thousand sheets, more or less tinged with abolition doctrines, although this city depends more on the Union for its prosperity, and on the South for its commercial progress, than any other city in the confederacy. This strange anomaly in the character of the press of this commercial city, sustained by Southern trade, is a most singular fact in the progress of anti-slavery sentiments. Two-thirds of the commercial class are recreant to their interests. and are actually aiding, and assisting in the promulgation and circulation of doctrines which, i carried into practice, would separate this Union in two, and reduce and destroy the value of all the property of this city, to the extent of fully one

We do not stop to enter into a critical examination of the various clauses of this manifeste. The dectrines it contains, the avowals it makes, and even its silence as regards certain men, indicate the purposes for which it has been issued. These purposes are, clearly and indisputably, to form an anti-slavery coalition between the Seward-Scott party in the Northern States, and the ultras of the same stripe in the same regions, for the purpose of abolitionizing the whig party, and electing a House of Representatives entirely anti-slavery in its sentiments. Such an address-with the endorsement of the Seward organ itself-is calculated also to unite the Seward anti-slavery delegates in the Whig Convention at Baltimore on such a platform as will be sufficient to swallow and put down th South and all their principles, at one fell swoop.

If, with these facts before them, and this docu ment so explained, the Southern delegates abandor Webster and Fillmore, and cave in to the autislavery purposes of the Seward-Scott coalition, the people of the Southern States ought to rise up in their indignation, and denounce every one of their delegates, from the Potomac to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Rocky Mountains to the shores of the Atlantic. But we expect better things of the Southern delegates in the Whig Convention. They are now in a crisis of the most formidable magnitude. By insisting on the passage of a Compromise platform in the Whig Convention, they can put down the anti-slavery coalition of Seward & Co. on the one side, and Tappan & Co. on the other. But, by submitting to their attempts and to their candidate without a platform, they are gone forever, and the South will be placed in a predicament the most dangerous vet in which she has ever stood.

The Religious Weekly Papers of New York The extent and influence of the religious press of this city must be a feature of considerable interest, when considered in connection with a people and their in

stitutions, and the more so when it is remembered that our religious newspapers are numerous and presperous. Of course they are supported almost entirely by the religious denominations whose tenets they espouse, and in many instances they are connected with religious societies or proprietary bodies, and the

contributions are furnished by various persons. The oldest religious newspaper in this city and in this State is the New York Observer. It was established in 1823, by Sidney E. and Richard C. Morse, the former of whom also founded the Boston Re corder in 1816, the exemplar and prototype of this numerous class of periodicals, now extensively scattered over this country and Great Britain. Messrs Morse are now the proprietors, and the Rev S. J. Prime has been associated with them as editor since 1840. This paper is not the organ of any religious denomination, or of any political party. One part is deveted to religious, and the other to secular intelligence. It supports moderate anti-slavery and temperance doctrines, but professes to be opposed to the denunciation of slave holders, and to ultraism in reform. Its circulation is about 18,000. The next oldest religious paper is the Christian Advocate and Journal, having been first issued in 1826, published in connection with the Methodist Episcopal church. A few month after its establishment, the Charleston Wesleyan Journal was united with it, and in 1828, the Zion Herald, of Boston, was also incorporated with it. Its editors are appointed, for four years, by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church; it is at present edited by Dr. Peck. It has the largest circulation of any religious paper, having 29,000 subscribers. The Christian Intelligencer was established in 1830 by an association, and is the organ of the Reformed Protestant Dutch church in North America. This paper professes to be eatholic in its spirit and liberal in its views. It has a general circulation of from 5,000 to 6,000, chiefly among the 300 churches of this denomination. It publishes the official documents of the Dutch church, and devotes itself to secular as well as religious intelligence. The New York Evangelist was also established in 1830. It was originated by an association of laymen, and is the organ of the friends of revivals, of reforms, and of the new school views in theology. It has a circulation of 12,000, chiefly among the members of the Presbyterian church, and of the Congregational churches in New England and the West. The Churchman is devoted to the advocacy of Episcopalian doctrines, has been established twenty-two years, and has a general circulation of 2,000. The next oldest paper is the New York Recorder, which was first issued in 1839 as the Baytist Advocate, and has an increasing circulation of upwards of 8,000, chiefly among the denomination whose principles it advocates. The Freeman's Journal and Catholic Register dates its commencement in the year 1840, when two papers-the Catholic Reguster and the Preeman's Journal-were started. The former of these was in a short time merged in the latter, and this paper then became the officia organ of the Right Rev. Bishop Hughes, who also

contributed to its columns, and thereby considerably

increased its circulation; but owing to bad manage-

ment, it became so involved that it was put unat anction in 1846, for the purpose of paying its dobts, when, in order to keep it out of hostile hands and to prevent its perishing, it was bought in by Bishop Hughes, who for two years was proprietor and nominal editor. The business affairs of the paper continued to be ill-managed, and the Bishop's official duties and delicacy prevented him taking that active part necessary for its prosperity-he therefore, in June, 1848, accepted the offer made by its present proprietor and editor, Mr. J. A. McMaster, in conjunction with a gentleman of wealth, whose name has never been made public, to reimburse him what he had expended, and to take the paper off his hands, amounting to several thousand illars; since which, it is stated that it has nearly doubled its circulation-now amounting to eight thousand-and is read by Protestants as well as Catholics, in this country and in Europe. It is, we understand, regarded as the leading Catholic newspaper in the United States, and boldly discusses political, social and moral topics. It is highly conservative and constitutional on the slavery question. The True Wesleyan has been established for a period of nine years, and originated with, and is maintained by, a body of secessionists from the Wesleyan Methodist Church, who make the test of the admission to membership the doctrines of temperance and antislavery. It has a circulation among this denomination of upwards of 4,000, principally in the Northern States; and we are informed it has also made some way in North Carolina and Virginia. The next paper in order, of age, is the Protestant Churchman, which has be en established eight years. It is attached to the Episcopal low church party, and has a circulation, chiefly in this State, of about 1,700. The Sabbath Recorder is attached to a Baptist denomination, who hold the opinion that the "seventh day" and not the "first day," is the true Sabbath. It has been established about eight years, and has a circulation of 1,700 among this decomination. The Inquirer is the organ of the Uni tarians, and is open to the full expression of the opinions of the members of that body. It has been established six years, and has a circulation of 2,500, and we understand is otherwise well supported. The

Independent is devoted to the denomination of Chris tians known by this name, and has been established four years. Its circulation is stated to amount to 10.000. The Christian Ambassador is the organ of the sect known as Uni versalists, who believe in the ultimate salvation of all mankind. It has been established eighteen months, and we are informed has a circulation of 6,000, principally in this State and in Pennsylvania.

The following table shows the position of the re-

ligious papers in this city :-Observer, Congregationalist. 23
Christian Advocate, Methodist 26
Christian Intelligencer, Reformed Dutch 22
Evangelist, Presbyterian 22
Churchnaan, Episcopalian 22
Recorder, Baptist. 13
Freeman's Journal and Catholic Register 12
True Wesleyan 9 True Wesleyan 9
Prote tant Churchman Episcopalian 8
Sabbath Recorder, Baptist 8
Inquirer Unitarian 6
Independent 4
Christian Ambassedor, Universalist 13

Total-13 journals-weekly circulation...... 108,900 The number and influence of religious papers in this city is rather a surprising feature, when compared with the number in London and other European metropolises. In London there are but four of five, and those having but a limited circulation, and exhibiting but little talent or enterprise, and in Paris there are but two or three. In Boston and other of our own towns their number is similarly and less small, so that New York has an extent of religious newspaper literature surpassing that of all other cities, or, perhaps, that of all the world put together. We have thus presented a view of the mass of religious newspaper literature which is weekly issued in this city, the influence of which must be consi-

derable. Surely we ought to be a very exemplary and righteous community. At least two thirds of these papers, or more than 80,000 sheets per week are propagandists of anti-slavery doctrines. The Catholie portion are conservative in their principles, and generally the Episcopal are the same; but, with slight exceptions, the Presbyterian, the Methodist, and Baptist, and other papers, are warm advocates of anti-slavery dogmas. It will be noticed that the True Wesleyan, whose supporters belong to the anti-slavery and temperance order, has been endeavoring to get a circulation in North Carolina and Virginia. Such is one of the many and various mothods by which doctrines, that gradually run into the firebrands of discord and destruction, are insidiously scattered about us, and which, sooner or later, may precipitate the republic into a state of alienation, insurrection, civil war, and final and unchangeable separation and disunion.

THE SPIRIT MEDIUMS-CANDIDATES FOR BED-LAM .- In another part of this day's HERALD will be found true copies of two extraordinary messages said to have come from the other world. They are both printed on the same handbill-one on each side of the paper-and circulated through Brooklyn, and we presume, in New York and the vicinity of both cities. On Sunday, the document was left at the house of a gentleman in Brooklyn, who handed it to us for publication, and stated that copies were also left with his neighbors.

One of the messages is entitled "Disclosure from the Interior, with Important Predictions and Warnings!!" The message itself is a rhapsody. interlarded with quotations from the Scriptures, and announcing the immediate approach of the day of judgment, and the terrible destruction of "the city of external greatness and prosperousness." At the foot of this message there is the following statement :- " The above extremely momentous, thrilling, and extraordinary communication, to which it will be the height and depth of wisdom in all mortals to take heed thereunto, was given from the interior by a spirit messenger from Paradise, through a chosen

edium, on Friday evening, Jan. 16, 1852." The other message bears the following title:"A Revelation Graven in Letters of Fire." This is a still more extraordinary revelation, as may be seen by the opening paragraph : "Go! Scarcely let time intervene. Escape the vales of death. Pass from beneath the cloud of magnetic human glory. Flee to the mountains whither I direct. Rest in their embrace, and in a place fashioned and appointed of old. There the dark cloud of magnetic death has never rested. For I, the Lord, have thus decreed, and in my person have sworn, and it shall come to pass. Time waiteth for no man." The message then goes on to state that all who go to this hiding place (somewhere in the mountains of Ohio or Virginia), will escape the destruction that will visit the rest of the world, and will see the Lord descending from heaven. Appended to this message is the following account of the way it was communicated:-

"The above sublime heavenly mandate and commission was given to the leader of the Auburn Circle last fail—about the time of the first ripe grapes. (Num. 13, 20). It was given in letters of fiaming gold, in space, one word at a time, till the whole commission was communicated and transcribed." This is a melancholy evidence of the progress of

the delusion, fanaticism, and ravings of the "isms." all of which and in the New York Tribune an appropriate organ, and are fast preparing numerous weak-minded persons for the mad house. It is the same insane rant that was uttered in so many tectures last winter; but, being exposed in the newspapers, it now vents itself more secretly and quietly in the shape of tracts, circulars and handbills.

New Sound Boar.—The new steamboat City of Hart-ford, launched some short time back from the yard of first trip to Hartford to day, in place of the Hero. She is a splendid boat, of 1,000 tons burthen, and cost \$125. 000 in her construction. Her dumensions are: - Length 273 feet; beam, 36 feet (6334 over ail); depth of hold, 1034 feet. She is commanded by Captain Mills, and owner by the Bertford and New York Steam beat Company.

THE ART UNION GOING TO THE COURT OF AP-PEALS -We learn from the Art Union's own organ, that, the committee of managers being dissatisfied with the recent decision of the Supreme Court, delaring that institution to be a lottery and a gambling concern, and therefore illegal and unconstitu tional, are about to bring the case before the Court of Appeals. How little reason they have for doing so may be seen from the elaborate and able opinion of Judge Roosevelt-published in this day's HERALD coinciding with the opinion of Judge Mitchell, which we published last week. They have not a leg to stand upon, nor a spot to rest a leg upon, unless it be the fact that Judge Edwards-one of the three Judges-gave his opinion in their favor, concluding, from an imperfect knowledge of the facts, that the Art Union lettery is not a lettery. For example, he says:-

distributed were not proposed or set up at the time the members paid their subscription. At that time they could not be proposed or set up. It was then a matter of necertainty as to what would in any event, be distri-A little more attention to the case would have

shown him that this is an error. In the leading article of the Bulletin of the Institution, for Septem ber, 1850, entitled "Motives for Subscribing to the Art Union," and occupying more than a quarte rage, we find the following :-

"The September Bulletin for 1849, announced a catalogue of but two hundred works, (for distribution by lot.) We now present to the public a list of more than three hundred, several among them being the best productions of their authors."

The leader of the Bulletin for November, 1850 says: "In addition to these pictures, there are other objects to be included in the distribution-a bas relief, statuettes, medals, &c." In the Bulletin of May, 1851, among the powerful motives held out to procure subscribers is the following :- "Besides the inducements just enumerated, there remains a share in the allotment of works of art purchased by the association; and judging from the two hundred already obtained, it will be the most attractive colection ever offered by the Art Union."

With all this, and more, in print in the official bulletin of the Art Union itself, we are at a loss to know ow Judge Edwards could be so far deluded as to make such an extraordinary statement as we have quoted from him above; but he is probably con\_ vinced, by this time, that he labored under an egregious error; so that the opinion of this young Judge is but a very shadowy foundation to rest case upon for the Court of Appeals. The highest criminal court in this city, and the

highest civil court, have now declared the Art Union to be illegal; and do the managers seriously believe that there is the slightest chance of the Court of Appeals reversing these decisions ? That court is remarkable for its strict construction of constitutional law, and pronouncing its solemn judgments against every infringement of the letter and spirit of the constitution. Among numerous examples, we may refer to its decision in the case of the Canal Lettings, a far more doubtful ques tion than the Art Union lottery, which in fact admits of no doubt at all. Why, then, do the committee appeal? It is totally useless for them to do so; and without inquiring into their motives, we may safely say that the only possible effect must be, first. to confirm the judgment of the court below, and secondly, to give more fees to the lawyers. Are they justified in expending the money of the subscribers in such a game as this? Would they do so if it was a private suit of their own? But it is only of a piece with their obstinacy all through, and we have very little hope of curing them, even now, at the eleventh hour. They shall, however, be cured at last to their complete satisfaction. Let them therefore go the length of their tether, when they refuse to reflect upon their folly, repent of the error of their ways, and make the only atonement in their power for their past mismanagement, by dividing the funds and property now in their hands among the subscribers, who are the legitimate owners and will be content with the fragments that remain out of the wreck of this gigantic and fashionabl lottery, if there is no further waste of money by an absurd resistance to the plain and indubitable provisions of the constitution and the laws of the State of New York.

IS "PROTESTANTISM INCOMPATIBLE WITH LI ERTY?"-This evening, at the Tabernacle, Dr. Brownson, of Boston, is to maintain the affirmative of this question in a lecture given before the Catholie Institute of New York. We know the doctor very anxious to know what kind of arguments he can produce for such a novel proposition as that. In the first announcement in the Freeman's Journals the subject of the lecture was stated to be " Protestantism Incompatible with Republicanism." It has been since corrected. It is a distinction without a difference, for the highest form of liberty as yet known to the human race is republicanism as it exists in the United States, and Protestantism is the very essence of this liberty and republicanism In fact, Protestantism has been always charged by Catholic controversialists as being the excess of liberty, and as giving more freedom to man than is good for him. The very origin of Protestantism was the breaking of the shackles of spiritual despotism, and its tendency every where is towards civil liberty, whereas absolute monarchies and despotic governments furnish the congenial soil in which Catholicism flourishes and thrives. In this country it is a sickly exotic. We shall, therefore, be curious to know what the learned editor of the Catholi-Review has to say in support of his view of the

ALDERMAN DENMAN AND THE CHIEF BUGINEER OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT .- Alderman Denman has been attacked in a letter published in severa; newspapers, and signed by Mr. Craven, Chief En gineer of the Croton Aqueduct Department. The letter assails the whole Board of Aldermen, but it is chiefly directed against Alderman Denman, as one of the members of the committee to whom a case of great injustice, on the part of the Croton Aqueduct Department, was referred, and who reported against that Board, and in favor of a wronged contractor. The Board of Aldermen, and, also, the Board of Assistant Aldermen, adopted the report. The Mayor vetoed the resolution to pay the contractor, and both Boards have since passed it. For this, Alderman Denman is charged with corruption by Mr. Craven, and Mr. Denman has submitted the letter to the Board of Aldermen, for the purpose of investigating its charges, in order either that the individual guilty of the conduct alleged may be punished, or, if the charges are untrue, that the officer who has hazarded such allegations may meet with his reward. The case is now undergoing investigation. We apprehend that there can be very little difficulty in determining who is right in this matter, and that Alderman Denman will come out triumphant.

## The Steamshir Great Britain THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HEIALD.

Sin:—In your paper the following statements are given of the whereabouts of the Great Britain, which I do think, sir, is right. June 6th, at noon, ship Franklin King, saw the Great Britain, lon. 64.00, lat. 40.00. June 6th, at 3, 10 F. M. ship Princeton, do., lon. 63.00 lat. 41.10. June 6th, no hour, bark Jangler, do. lon. 62.50, lat. 41.27. June 7th, 10 A. M., ship James Wright, do., lon. 63.40, latitude not given.

Your remarks will oblige

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

.Is not this meant to be June 6th.

These reports were published as given by the captains of the vessels. Such inconsistencies are of frequent occurrence in marine reports, arising from various circum-stances well understood by those acquainted with such matters. If, however, our correspondent's query as to the J. W.'s report is accepted, it would not enlighten the matter, as the Franklin King reports speaking the steamer at noon on the 6th, in ion, 64, and Capt. Russell, of the Princeton, in a letter published in the N. Y. Henalo, correcting his report, says he spoke her at 3.10 P.M. on the 6th, in ion, 65.51.—Eo. Henalo.

The Watering Places. Less Branch.—The Farling Hotel, at Long Branch, epens on Sunday, 20th inst. The steambon, Edwin Lewis leaves Worl Fich Elly on Sunday, at 8 A. M., and returning leaves the branch of 5 F. M. Peltee Intelligence.

MARRIAGE AND D SERTION—SCENE AT THE FOLIES COURT, BEFORE JUSTICE BOGART. Our police courts are almost the daily resort of all classes

of seciety, seeking advice, consolation and relief from the wrongs real or imaginary, which they have received at the hands of designing and evil disposed persons. The man, through intemperance and his own folly, is robbed of his money; the police are sought to aid him in getting it back. If a weman assail the reputation of her female neighbor, a complaint is made to the Justice by the in jured party, with a request to make her prove her asser, tions. A dispute about the right of a clothes line, or the use of a wood-house, are all subjects of complaint before the Police Justices. The wife seeks redress against he husband, and the husband against the wife, and so on " and very frequently the magistrate is called upon to de cide in cases of hurried marriages, the parties becoming in a short time dissatisfied with each other, and wishing to be separated; or in many cases the husband clears out, and the wife hurries to the Police Court with a view of compelling him to support her. We give below an llustration of one of these hurried marriages. Although the parties occupy but an humble station, yet the same thing occurs probably to a much greater degree in higher citeles, only we do not come in contact with them, from the fact that their better judgment induces them to cry quits, and each one profits by the mishap, and endeavors to do better next time.

The other day a very decent and fair looking Irish girl,

The other day a very decent and fair looking Irish girf, about seventeen years of age, appeared before Justice Eegart, and, with tears in her eyes, stated that she wanted her husband. Thomas McFarland, arrested, as he was about leaving her and golog off with another woman. Justice—Why, are you a married woman? I should think you were too young to get married yet awhile.

The complainant smited, held down her head, and replied:—Faith, your honor, and I am; I married the boy just two weeks ago, and paid his board and my own too, and now he says he is going off wid Ellen Dillon, who, he says has plenty of money, and mine is just gone; and I want to know Judge, if I'm to be used in this way? Here, Judge, he my marriage lines. (A certificate of marriage was produced showing they were married by Priest at the Chambers street church.)

Juttice—Yee, I see by these llues you have been maried, but what evidence have you got that your husband is going to leave you?

ied, but what evidence have you got that your husband is going to leave you?

The complainant then grappled in her bosom, and after some exertion, drew forth a very warm sheet of paper, its edges and folds bearing evidences of considerable rumbling. "Here," she said to the Justice with an expression of triumph, "here, here is the letter which I got this morning; it came to the house intended for my husband, but I got it first.

States Island, June 2, 1852.

this morning; it came to the house intended for my husband, but I got it first.

Steven Island, June 2, 1852.

My Dran Thomas:—I take the favorable opportunity of writing there few lines to you, hoping to find you in good health as this leaves me at present. You must excuse me for not fulfilling the promise I had made you. I was in New York on Monday iast, and I sent a messenger for you to where you lived, and the answer I got to say. I did not see you, and for that reason I could not go on Inesday.

I hope you will be pleased to send me an answer and let me know bow you get along in New York; I get along myself first rate in Staten Island, but not contented. You must excuse this "scribling, for the pen was blind and it could not see; so blame the pen and do not blame me."

I would wish to have the pleasure of seeing you in Staten Island once more, dear Thomas; if it makes any difference to you to come in, you need not come a past the gatie; you can send for me and I will go to you with the greatest of pleasure. I wish you would come as soon as possible, or if you are not for coming send me an answer, and I will feel quite happy. No more at present from your most loving and affectionate

I remain your true love until death.

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I self would have written before this, but I did not get the opportunity of any person that I could depend on to send you a few lines until now, so I hope you will not blame me; you know I would not wish that any person should see this but you and me.

The Justice took the letter and read it, and remarked that no doubt from the substance of the letter her husband intended to act dishonestly towards her.

Complainant, inspatiently—Yes. Judge, I know he is goirg away with this Ellen Dillon, cause he told me he was, he said he loved her better than me, cause she had more money.

he said he loved her better than me, cause she had more money.

Justice—When did you first get acquainted with Themas?

Complainant—At Staten Island. I was a nurse, and sowas Elien Dilion, and she now thinks to get my boy from me, caure she has more money than I have.

Justice—I can see by your statements that your husband is more in want of money than he is of a wife; however, if he does not act right towards you we will see what can be done for you. You must take a witness with you and demand support, and if he refuses to do anything for you, come back to me, and I will then see what we can do.

do.

The disconsolate wife gave the magistrate a smiling look of gratification, thanked him for his kind consideration of her case, and left the court, evidently feeling much better in mind, having lodged her complaint before a tribunal of justice. IN THE MATTER OF ALLEGED PERJURY, ON THE COM-

PLAINT OF DR. PALMER, AGAINST DR. SHEARMAN-A FLARE UP BETWEEN COUNSEL-RELIGION AND Before Justice Osborn.

LAW.

Before Justice Osborn.

A week or two since a complaint was preferred before Justice Osborn, by Dr. Walter C. Palmer, of No. 54 Rivington street, against Dr. John H. Shearman, who charges that the defendant swore falsely in a certain matter before Justice Timpson, when the wife of Dr. Palmer was accused of breaking the seal, and opening a letter, the property of the said Dr. Shearman. On that complaint it appears on the investigation, the evidence against Mrs. Palmer was not sufficient to sustain the charge, and the magistrate dibmissed it. And now a suit is brought against the doctor by Dr. Palmer and wife, in which they allege perjury on the part of the defendant, growing out of the complaint before Justice Timpson.

1 esterosy afternoon the case was set down before the magistrate on a hearing. At the appinted hour a number of witnesses were present, together with many others who were not witnesses but merely friends of both parties attracted to gibe court, the matter having created upon the set of the court, the matter having created upon the set of the court, the matter having created upon the set of the court.

Nesterony afternoem the case was set down before the magistrate on a hearing. At the appinted hour a number of witnesses were present, together with many others who were not witnesses but merely friends of both parties attracted to the court, the mattit having created at great deal of interest, as the complainants as well as the defendants belong to the same church, and of course some considerable anxiety was exhibited by the friends of both parties to see which came out victorious after passing through the flery ordeal of a police court. The first witness called was Mrs. Elizabeth Gray, of 136 Second street, who, it seems, was not a witness in the perjury case, but a witness in the case of conspiracy penaing against Dr. Sherman and Dr. Woodward. The magistrate here decided that her evidence could not be admitted Counsel for the prosecution felt astonished at the decision of the Justice, and made some remarks, which, in themselves, reflected on the judgment of the Court, the counsel then wanted a full record kep of the objections made by him. The magistrate said he should instruct the clerk to take down all the evidence as he thought relevant to the matter at tasue, at the same time requested the counsel for the prosecution to produce witnesses, if he had any to examine, touching the charge of perjury. The counsel replied that he had a number of respectable witnesses to examine, touching the charge of perjury. The counsel for the prosecution to produce witnesses and the flat that he does not felt safe, from the fact that he fears he cannot get fair play, as for my part." said the counsel, "I was teld that my case would be prejudeed before I came here." Mr James T. Brady, counsel for the defendant, in reply, said, that the sminosity exhibited by members of the same church towards each other was actorishing. It appears as if they were willing to swear each other to perdition, in order to gratify a malicious feeling. The magistrate now interposed, and requested him on the stand, to testify. The Dector was then swo

Court Calendar—This day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 35, 41, 51, 47, 48, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57.

SUPREME COURT.—Special Term.—Nos. 44, 46, 50, 54, 8, 13, 164, 60, 64, 66, 72, 73, 74, 169, 78.

SUPREME COURT.—Special Term.—Nos. 373, 289, 304, 396, 597, 399, 400, 401, 402, 406, 408, 574, 8, 235, 270.

COMMON PLEAS—PERT 1—Nos. 1257, 1259, 1263 to 1297 inclusive (all odd numbers), 1301, 1303, 1305, 1367, 1309, 1311.

Pert 2—Nos. 786, 792 to 800 (even numbers), 806, 810, 812, 814, 818, 820, 822, 824.

SUPERIOR COURT—(Two branches).—Nos. 634, 669, 6844, 616, 697, 705, 605, 601, 603, 611, 619, 630, 684, 727, 730, 731, 74, 745, 745, 755, 755, 755, 767, 758.

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